

NEW YORK HERALD.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
Volume XXXVIII.....No. 225
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 214 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—For in a Too-Old Fair's Birthday.
TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—
Ice King—The Monocle.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—Milk.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Cigar Girl or
Coke—Bentley, the Sewing Machine Girl.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Water and Wait. Admission and evening.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Nights' Con-
certs.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broad-
way.—Science and Art.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—Science
and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.
New York, Wednesday, August 13, 1873.
THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.
To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.

"THE SALARY GRAB" IS INDEFENSIBLE
AND WILL BE PUNISHED.—LEADING
EDITORIAL ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.
CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION! A FEW
FACTS FROM POLITICAL HISTORY! 1817
AND 1873! THE EXTENSION OF THE
BACK-PAY GRABBERS' LIVING EXPENSES
IN WASHINGTON—FOURTH PAGE.
CONTRERAS MARCHES TOWARD MADRID WITH
A CHOSEN BAND OF 400! HE IS ROUTED
AND WILL PROBABLY BE CAPTURED!
THE CARLISTS BESIEGE BILBAO! POLI-
TICAL TROUBLES—SEVENTH PAGE.
CUBAN ATTACK UPON A SPANISH WAGON
TRAIN! MINOR ENGAGEMENTS IN THE
PROVINCES—SEVENTH PAGE.
A SWEDISH TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE—IM-
PORTANT CABLE AND GENERAL NEWS—
SEVENTH PAGE.
A FIERCE RIOT BETWEEN TWO IRISH MILITIA
REGIMENTS ON THE CURRAGE OF KIL-
DARE! SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY
WOUNDED—SEVENTH PAGE.
A FEARFUL SCENE IN THE WYOMING VALLEY!
AN ELECTRIC BOLT DOES SUD HAVOC IN
A CROWD OF WOMEN! THE KILLED AND
INJURED—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE WHITE-WINGED BEAUTIES OF THE NEW
YORK YACHT CLUB IN THE SOUND!
THE ASSEMBLY AT GLEN COVE! THE RECEPTION
AT THE PAVILION AND START FOR
NEW LONDON! THE RACING—THIRD PAGE.
SHERIDAN WANTS TO PUNISH THE MARAUDING
SAVAGES! THE REPORTS OF SCOUTS
MADE! SHERMAN ON CONFINING THE
INDIANS TO THEIR RESERVATIONS—
SEVENTH PAGE.
MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS AND MARY-
LAND AND MAINE DEMOCRATS IN
COUNCIL! FEDERAL CENTRALIZATION,
THE BACK-PAY ADOPTION AND JU-
DICIAL PARTIALITY DENOUNCED—SEV-
ENTH PAGE.
THE "CONCESSIONS" SOLD AT THE VIENNA
EXPOSITION! DAMAGING EVIDENCE
AGAINST SOMEBODY! GENERAL VAN
BUREN DENIES HIS COMPLICITY! THE
CORRESPONDENCE—TENTH PAGE.
BEATING THE FAVORITES AT SARATOGA!
A LARGE CROWD WITNESS THE RACES—
MOSMOUTH AND FLEETWOOD PARKS—
THIRD PAGE.
TROTTING AT THE UTICA PARK! STEWART
MALONEY AND GLOSTER THE VICTORS—
TENTH PAGE.
THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN TOUR! NOT AN
OVARION! A THREE-TERMER GREET
GRANT! FUTURE JOURNEYS—SIXTH
PAGE.
A BISHOP TO BE PROSECUTED BY THE BRAZIL-
IAN GOVERNMENT! THE PARAGUAYAN
INSURGENTS DEFEATED IN AN ASSAULT
UPON ASSUNCION—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE MORMON DIVORCE EXPOSE! ANN ELIZA
WEBB GIVEN BY ONE OF THE YOUNG
FAMILY! THE DIVORCED WIFE OF A
PLASTERER! SHE IS MARRIAGE IN MO-
NAGAMY AS IN POLYGAMY! ROSEATE
MORMONISM—FIFTH PAGE.
THE HERCULEAN TASKS OF OUR SANITARY
OFFICIALS! CHOLERA-BREEDING FRUIT,
FILTH, MANURE AND GARBAGE AND THE
DETESTABLE MARKET SEEDS TO BE
SWEEP AWAY BY THE HEALTH BESOM—
FIFTH PAGE.
"HARMONY OF THE SPHERES!" THE SPIRIT-
UALISTS IN CONVENTION AT VINELAND!
INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH A
GUSHING DAMSEL WHO HAS WORN
TROUSERS FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS—
EIGHTH PAGE.
LOCATING THE NEW CITY PRISON AND BRIDE-
WELL! THE COMMISSIONERS DECIDE
UPON A SITE IN THE SIXTH WARD—
EIGHTH PAGE.
WHISKEY KU KLUX—WIDENING THE KINGS-
BRIDGE ROAD—NINTH PAGE.
THE STOKES WITNESSES WILL NOT BE RE-
LEASED! BUSINESS IN THE COURTS—
ELEVENTH PAGE.
THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FINANCIAL
STATUS! THE OPERATIONS IN AND QUO-
TATIONS OF GOLD, EXCHANGE AND SE-
CURITIES—NINTH PAGE.

THIEVES ON OUR RIVER STEAMERS have
been unpleasantly active this summer. On
account of the wretched arrangements on these
boats no steamer is safe from the visits of
the light-fingered gentry. Bars on the win-
dow of a steamer would be of incalculable
advantage against nocturnal prowlers. As
things now are a traveller has the choice only
between being suffocated or robbed. The
closing of the window of a steamer would
accomplish the former result and the opening
of it the latter. A little common sense and
due regard for their passengers might be ex-
pected from steamboat companies, to whom
so large a share of summer travel is entrusted.

THE SONS OF SCOTTA are teaching the
Quakers in the City of Brotherly Love all that
is worth knowing in athletic sports. New
York has sent a strong delegation there of
Caledonians and a detachment of the Seventy-
ninth regiment. Among the contestants are
the most prominent athletes in America, in-
cluding the winner of the foot race for the
cup at Springfield. What with races of all
kinds, jumping, throwing heavy and light
weights, hilt and kick, vaulting, Highland
fling and bagpipe playing, the goodly city of
Philadelphia will be thoroughly aroused from
its normal state of lethargy, and will have a
foretaste of the exciting days in store for it
when the Centennial Exhibition throws open
its doors to the entire world.

The Salary Grab—It Is Indefensible and Will Be Punished.
Public indignation has been so thoroughly
aroused against the increased salary act
of the last Congress, and especially its retroactive
clause giving back pay to members, that few
politicians will be able to remain in public
life unless they have returned the amount
into the Treasury and are at the same time
recorded as against the measure. This feel-
ing has been slowly growing, but it has at last
become overpowering. The Congressman
who voted against the bill, but took the
money, is in as bad a position as if he had
voted for it. No excuse for taking money not
earned according to the terms upon which
members were elected will answer with the
people. The only test of honesty in this mat-
ter is the receipt or the refusal to receive the
back pay. It is not to be wondered at that
this should be so, for the wisdom as well as
the cunning of professional politicians tended
to draw the lines very close. When Colonel
W. R. Roberts, of the Fifth district of this city,
who was the first to surrender the money his
associates had voted him, turned the amount
over to the Treasury, he was criticised as
setting up a standard of morality for other
men equally conscientious with himself. Other
men—notably Senator Cassius, of California—
took care to provide against such invidious
comparisons by the express declaration that
they were acting only for themselves. It indi-
cates a singular state of public morality that
the first Congressman to return the money
into the Treasury should be attacked for the
act, and that Senators distinguished for their
integrity should apologize for doing
right. But the people have decided that what
is right is honorable, and that no public man,
however stainless his previous record, can put
his hand into the Treasury with impunity.

A remarkable fact about this salary grab
is that out of the majorities in Congress which
voted for the measure so few have been found
to defend it before the people. Though a bold
thief who defends his crime is worthy of some
respect for his courage, there are few examples
of such courageous conduct. From a review
of salary grabs in general, and of the
salary grab of the last session
of Congress in particular, which we print
in the HERALD this morning, it will be seen
that the bill had only five supporters
among those who voted for it and received the
money. Of these the boldest and ablest is
General Butler, and it seems likely that he has
strengthened his enemies and jeopardized his
chances of becoming Governor of Massa-
chusetts by his courage in defending his votes
and the action of Congress. Senator Carpen-
ter cannot be re-elected because of his course.
Brownlow no longer enters into the account,
and it is waste of space to discuss what he has
to say on any subject. Poor Platt, of Virginia,
justifies himself from the intensity of his re-
morse over his blunder, but Lawrence, of
Ohio, is the only one of the five who has been
able to sum up the whole argument in behalf
of the salary grabbers in a single sentence.
The constituents of the last named Congress-
man asked him to resign, but he indicated
that he and they would be in a hotter place
than the House of Representatives in August
before he would do so. After all, though it
covers more space in the newspapers and re-
quired a longer time in its rehearsal, the
argument of General Butler is precisely similar
to that of the now famous representative from
Ohio.

The review of the whole question of Con-
gressional pay which we print this morning is
an exhaustive answer to all that can be urged
in justification of the grab. It is not so much
an argument as a history, the foundation of
all argument on the question. Covering the
whole period from the foundation of the Re-
public to the Treasury raid of the present
year, it shows the measure to be more nefar-
ious than any of the previous transactions of
the kind. The old idea of moderate, not lib-
eral, stipends to members of Congress is, with-
out question, the true principle; and the peo-
ple have always believed with Patrick Henry,
that if their representatives were good men
their own delicacy would lead them to be
satisfied with moderate salaries. These notions
were rudely overturned once or twice be-
fore, but never with such extreme disregard
of delicacy and goodness as by the Credit Mo-
biliary Congress. And, notwithstanding General
Butler dwells upon the past so complacently
and justifies the last raid on the Treasury
by the example of previous raids, our sketch
of salary-grabbing legislation shows that these
measures were always exceedingly unpopular
and never went unpunished. There can be
no justification for increased pay to Congress-
men except necessity, and for back pay it is
impossible to find any excuse, either in exam-
ple or in logic.

The cost of living in Washington is the
principal excuse for the back-pay action of the
Forty-second Congress. Any one acquainted
with the facts knows that the cost of living in
Washington is not greatly in excess of the cost
of living in other cities. Indeed, an establish-
ment at the capital is not nearly so expensive
as an establishment in New York. The Con-
gressmen who occupy houses of their own
while in Washington are generally men who,
according to the popular phrase, can afford it,
and, if the truth must be told, even in this re-
publican country few poor men find their way
into the national legislature. But the phrase,
"the cost of living in Washington," does not
mean what it purports to mean. Senator Wilson
never paid five thousand dollars a year for his
room and board at the hotel he so long made his
home. Most men whose table was not constan-
tly surrounded by distinguished men from
every part of the world could live in a house
in every way as imposing as Senator Sumner's
elegant house on five thousand dollars a year.
It is not every Representative or every
Senator whose board is sought by or open
to the great men who visit the seat
of government. Those who "receive" and
"entertain," who give great parties and great
dinners, are the only ones who find living in
Washington expensive. Etiquette makes these
things incumbent on the President and the
members of his Cabinet, though Mr. Boutwell,
when he was Secretary of the Treasury, never
obeyed and was not expected to obey the man-
date, because he had the courage to say that
the master of the country's finances was per-
sonally too poor to indulge in social dissipa-
tions. On Congressmen generally etiquette
hangs very lightly. Not one out of ten is
addicted to expensive hospitality. Mostly
lawyers from inland towns and villages, dwell-
ing in boarding houses and cheap hotels, they

know nothing and care nothing for the ways
of society. Money-making is more to them
than post-prandial wit or the glories of the
ballroom. Most of those who voted for the
increased salary bill had already saved money
from their pay and mileage, and carried away
the extra grab intact as an unexpected addition
to their private fortunes. The talk about the
cost of living in Washington is a mere will-o'-
the-wisp, blown hither and thither as an excuse
for a great wrong committed by the representa-
tives of an indignant people.

The reasoning which applies to Congress-
men is not at all applicable to the President
of the United States. His office is the highest
in the gift of the American people. It is one
of great dignity, and the occupant of the
White House has always found it difficult to
support its exactions and yet retire with
sufficient means to live worthily of his great
office for the rest of his life. Twenty-five
thousand dollars a year was a pitiful sum to
pay a President. An English prince without
character gets five times as much when he
marries, though there are nearly a dozen
princes and princesses to be provided for.
Members of Parliament, constructively at
least, get nothing, and the cost of living in
London has never yet been urged as a reason
for increasing the stipends for service on com-
mittees. It ought to be the rule of a free
people to pay moderate, not liberal, salaries to
their legislators, but to support the dignity of
their Chief Magistracy with becoming
liberality. The action in respect to the Presi-
dent was right, but the cupidity of Congress-
men in their own behalf was disgraceful, and
will be punished as it has been rebuked by
the people.

Real Estate Value in New York City.
That land is rapidly increasing in value
within the city boundaries none can be ig-
norant of. We all know that it requires more
money to buy a house up town or a store in
one of the avenues than it did five years ago.
But to make even an approximate guess at the
vast wealth represented by the real estate of
Manhattan Island we must have recourse to
the official figures, just reported to the Mayor
by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assess-
ments. These tell us that the gross assessed
value on the 1st of this month was eight hun-
dred and thirty-six and a half million dollars—
an increase of thirty-nine and a half millions
over the valuation of last year. A large por-
tion of this increase has been placed upon the
three upper wards—the Twelfth, Nineteenth
and Twenty-second. These wards contain al-
most three-fifths of the whole city area. In
them, during the last three years, considerably
more than half of the new buildings of the city
have been erected. In these also are situated
the noble public parks and boulevards upon
which the municipal money has been liberally
spent. Central Park has been a round sum. It has converted a bare
rocky ridge into a blooming garden, the
pride of the city and the daily resort of many
thousand charmed visitors; and it has added
hundreds of millions to the taxable value of
the district lying adjacent to it, which is
rapidly filling up with substantial and elegant
edifices, the homes of honored citizens. For
every dollar which the city pays for parks and
other like improvements above Fifty-ninth
street citizens are laying out hundreds and
thousands in permanent buildings, rapidly in-
creasing the population of the three upper
wards and the amount of the taxable value of
our real estate, and by so much reducing the
proportionate taxation of property in the
other wards. True economy in our city
management is thus demonstrated to be a
prudent and liberal use of money in beautify-
ing the parks, public grounds and places of
the city; in perfecting our means of communi-
cation and transit from one point of the city
to all others; in short, in making New
York city the most attractive and satisfactory
place of residence which can be found by
those who do business here, instead of leaving
them to find pleasant homes beyond the city
bounds. This city needs increased facilities
for rapid transit to Westchester, quicker
and more constant communication with
Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey;
but still more important is it that we
should have perfect pavements and the most
efficient and speedy modes of passing from
one part to all others of the city. We need
also improved drainage and thorough sewerage
and sanitary reform in all portions of the
island. Our small swamp area should at once
be filled, our nuisances promptly abated, our
police should be made efficient. In short, New
York should be made the pleasantest, safest
and most comfortable and convenient resi-
dence in the world. Why should it not? Then
even the veriest old fogey of us all would be
forced to acknowledge that the liberal policy
in city finances was proved the true policy
when the value of the real estate in the island
should have doubled or quadrupled its present
amount.

MR. JOHN W. YOUNG'S OPINIONS on the
case of Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb, as given in
the form of an interview elsewhere, will be read
with interest. He is a son of the Prophet
Brigham, and knows whereof he speaks.
Whether he says what he thinks is another
matter; but his views are substantially the
Mormon position in the case. It certainly
presents a shower-bath sensation to read this
Smithite's declarations concerning happiness
in "the family," which must tax Mr. Young's
memory severely if he holds the entire seven-
teen editions of Mrs. Young, senior, and their
offspring in his mind's eye when he uses the
homely phrase. He admits that troubles do
arise among the ladies with fractional hus-
bands; but their faith, he avers, generally
suffices to keep the dear creatures' finger nails
from each others' eyes. If, for faith, the
strongest form of physical and mental govern-
ment ruthlessly administered is substituted,
the true expression will be found to describe
the means habitually used in Utah to correct refractory females. Before
the Pacific Railroad was built this tyranny
had nothing to temper it. Since then there
is a refuge for the Mormon male or female,
who wishes to fly from the theocracy. Mr.
Young contradicts Ann Eliza Webb's state-
ments to a HERALD correspondent very flatly.
He thinks she fared sumptuously and that
Christian influence is at the bottom of her
secession. However the suit may be treated
by the Courts we may be certain that it would
never have been brought if Brother Brigham's
word was law in Utah as it was when the
Mountain Meadow massacre of white emi-
grants was perpetrated.

The New York Yacht Club's Cruise.
Among the many devices in America for
healthy open air pleasure, none, we are
certain, has reached the same degree of
excellence and elegance enjoyed by those
fortunate enough to be able to join in the
cruise of a crack yacht club in our waters.
Disappointments may come on a regatta day
in the shape of tempestuous weather or a calm
as accursed as that of the Ancient Mariner,
but in the annual cruise, extending a fortnight
or so, Old Probabilities, thanks to the fickleness
of winds and clouds, generally give
plenty of variety to the votaries of a business,
transmitted to a pleasure, ever since great
Jason and his Argonauts sailed over the sunlit
waters of the Euxine in search of the fleece
of gold. So we think that the
yachtsman, after the robust anxieties of the
scrub race from port to port
are over; when all is trim aboard, from furling
flying jib to mainsail, and his yacht rides
quietly under the shadow of the land, bathed
in the red rays of the after-glow, his sense of
repose should be fair and full as the bliss of
the fabled Hesperides. He is free to breathe
his fancies with his cigar smoke, as he curls
gently upward on the air. He may see him-
self, if he pleases, gliding over clear waters,
whose prow-fung spray is liquid oil and
whose sands in the cool depths below gleam
with Ptolemaean gold. The moon wheels her
broad round above the wave and his bark runs
with a ripple over the pathway paved with
the shimmering silver of chaste Cynthia, Queen
of Night. It is very luxurious, he thinks;
but he is still wishing, like Oliver
Twist, for more. Then, as he is only
building a dream, his best desires
are granted in pleasant form. In
a minute's space along the silver pathway he
sees the gleaming, perfect forms; the lustrous
eyes, so tenderly lit with sympathy and joy;
the long trailing, wind-tossed hair of the
daughters of old Ocean, as they hold above the
sea great graven gold and silver
frosted vessels, shaped in varied
forms and filled with sparkling wine.
He glances behind him, and there, with the
pale moonlight on their gleaming sails, come
sweeping after him all the sloops and
schooners of the squadron. Xantho rises
with a graven cup from the waters by his ves-
sel's prow, Ianthe and Urania raise their
golden gifts to him a little further on. He hears
the rush of waters from the prows
of the rival craft near him. Tripping
out on the bowsprit, he bends down
to grasp the mazy cups. His fingers
clutch them feverishly one by one; all
the gifts of the Oceanides are his.
They shine and glow on the snowy
deck with a sea-green light on their
burnished surfaces. Now he will quaff of
the wine—but that he cannot, for he has
been capturing the club prizes only in a dream,
and not "over the usual account," nor accord-
ing to any known rule. Perhaps it is the only
way he has ever won a prize, but to the
yachtsman is as necessary as its fluted emblem
to his yacht. We picture it as a pleasant life,
this jolly cruising, with its wide, breezy reaches
of action and its pleasurable room for splendid
ease and dainty dreaming, and so it is.

The New York Yacht Club squadron started
about twenty sail from its rendezvous at
snug Glen Cove yesterday, and sailed up the
waters of the Sound, making Morris Cove.
To-morrow a start will be made to New
London, whence to the holy shadows
of Martha's Vineyard they will run. A
goodly sail to the modern Athens will follow,
and from the Hub the squadron will steer for
villa-famous Newport, lying like a white-
breasted bird on the Rhode Island
shore. At Newport a race for two five hun-
dred dollar cups—one for schooners, one for
sloops—will be sailed over the Newport course.
There will, doubtless, be other challenge races
between the rivals for yachting honor among
the fleet. Pleasantly, gallantly and lightly
the time should pass, and that it may do so,
and reap pleasant memories as well as bronzed
faces is our earnest wish. The opening day
of the cruise will be found graphically described
elsewhere in all the technicality dear to the
yachtsman's heart.

The cruise is truly the time of hospitality
and enjoyment aboard. The white-winged
skimmers become gregarious, and the bluff
racing weather would not be best for them all
the time. In the closing days of September
and the first weeks of October, when the winds
break some of their Summer shackles and
trip freely over the white-capped waves, is the
time for the serious business of yachting. Then
the "wet sheet and the flowing sea" are
joyously realized and the race is a race indeed.
On the first Thursday in October a race over
the well-known club course will be sailed, with
two cups, valued at five hundred dollars each,
as prizes, one for the winning schooner and
one for the winning sloop. On the following
Thursday two important races will take place.
The first is an ocean race open to all schooners
belonging to organized yacht clubs, for a prize
valued at one thousand dollars, and will be
run without time allowance. The course will
be a splendid one for testing ocean sailing and
speed—viz., from a line off the Owl's Head,
round the Cape May lightship and back to the
Sandy Hook lightship, which will be the
winning post. On the same day a
novel, and we believe successful, race
will be placed open to competition.
Pilot boats, working schooners and smacks
(schooners) hailing from any port in the
(United States are free to enter, and from
among our fast-sailing pilot fleet, the trim
Hudson River schooners, the Menhaden fish-
ing fleet, and the handy schooner smacks of
the coast fisheries we hope to see a sufficient
number of entries. The prize is a purse of
one thousand dollars to the first vessel of any
class arriving. The two other classes, outside
of that represented by the winner of the one
thousand dollar prize, will receive a
prize of two hundred and fifty dollars
each, which will be given to the first ves-
sel of each class arriving. This should prove
a truly popular race, and the contestants will
be well watched and their merits noted. Fast
sailing is of practical use to these three classes
of vessels, and many a hint of build and line
will be gathered by our hardy coast line sailors
from the performances that day.

THE FULL HONORS OF THE WAWASET DIS-
ASTERS is only being learned as the bodies of
the unfortunate passengers are picked
up from the Potomac River. Seventy-
two in all have so far been recovered.
That is fully one-half of those on
board. As an investigation commences

to-day we reserve our opinion of where the
blame should fall for the totally unprepared
state of the vessel for any contingency of the
kind. The very life-preservers, which are
supposed to be placed in readiness, were, as
is usual in such cases, not to be got
at. The boat was overloaded. There is
no doubt of that, for more bodies
have been taken from the waves than she
was allowed to carry according to her license.
The investigation is to take the form of a
prosecution of the owners of the Wawaset.
This, we hope, will be accomplished in a
manner to give satisfaction to the public.
But what is to be done with the inspectors?
Is there to be no prevention?

THE EXPOSITION SCANDAL AT VIENNA again
comes up and demands the attention of the
American press and people. Minister Jay and
Mr. McElrath report to the State Department
on the result of the inquiries respecting al-
leged corruption in granting the privi-
leges or concessions to restaurateurs in
the American department. The Inquiry
Commissioner General Van Buren
and General Mayor of receiving money for
these concessions, and putting it mildly, refuse
to accept their explanations for their honest
purpose in the reception of the same. The
accused appeal to the great American people;
but we fear it is too late. The sting of disgrace
felt by the entire nation at the revelations of
incompetency, greed and contumacy in a matter
involving the national honor in the eyes of the
civilized world will not be easily removed.

THE NEW CITY PRISON SITE has been for-
mally announced according to law. The posi-
tion is not far from the Tombs, and will have
the advantage of clearing away some un-
sightly, uncleanly structures that at present
encumber the earth. The new site is bounded
by Canal street on the north, Elizabeth
east, Bayard, south, and Mott, west.
It has several advantages of convenient
approach from various parts of the
city, which we hope the thieves and murderers
of the future will duly appreciate. It is still
near the County Court House, which must
also gratify our criminal classes, whose com-
fort has been studied in every particular, the
ground being high and dry. The next ad-
vantage we desire is that there shall be as
little delay and jobbery in the matter as is
consistent with human nature pledged to
economy and reform.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
General Burnside, of Rhode Island, is registered
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Since Andy Johnson had the cholera he has taken
to cream soda and ginger pop.
Wm. S. Stokely, Mayor of Philadelphia, was in
Montreal, Canada, on Monday.
Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. W. Henderson, of
Texas, is hopelessly stricken with paralysis.
Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts,
arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening.
United States Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana,
yesterday arrived at the St. Cloud Hotel from
Washington.
Mrs. Boggs, mother of the United States Sena-
tor Louis P. Boggs, of Missouri, is dangerously ill in
St. Louis.
George W. Cass, brother of General Lewis Cass,
died last week at Dresden, Ohio, in the eighty-
eighth year of his age.
Mr. John Lancaster, of Manchester, England,
arrived on the City of London last night, and is at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the dramatic author
and actor, returned to this city by the steamship
City of London, which arrived last night.
Governor Dix has offered a reward of \$500 for the
arrest of the person or persons guilty of the murder
of the one-armed man on Wednesday last near
West Albany.
There is a girl in Burlington, Iowa, six feet seven
and a half inches in stature, and still growing.
We give this as we find it, but it requires elastic
credulity to hoist it.
It is said that Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett still
edits the New Orleans Picayune, but the locality of
his editorial rooms is not generally known, least of
all by the authorities.
The Duke of Manchester and his son, Lord Mandeville,
with a party of friends, after enjoying four
days' fishing up the Saguenay, in Canada, left
Quebec on Friday last for San Francisco.
Frank Walworth requested of the keepers of Sing
Sing Prison that he might be permitted to perform
the duties of the day in a retired location, where
he would be shut out from the public gaze. Poor
fellow!
Sixteen years ago a farmer in North Carolina
thrashed his big boy, and sent him out to the field
to hoe corn. The first seen of that son since that
time was last week, when he returned from Cali-
fornia and walked into the house with his hoe on
his shoulder and \$50,000 in his pocket.

A CLIPPER SHIP SUDDENLY SUNK.
The famous clipper ship La Escoosa, which re-
cently arrived from San Francisco, sunk in the
Mersey to-day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
HALIFAX, N. S., August 12, 1873.
The United States steamer Powhatan, from
Norfolk, Va., arrived to-day. The customary
salutes were exchanged between her and the
citadel and Royal Alfred. The United States steamers
Constellation and Wyoming are hourly ex-
pected. A grand ball was given to-night on board
the Royal Alfred by Admiral Fanshawe, in honor of
the Countess Dufferin.

Naval Orders.
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.
Midshipman Aaron Ward has been detached
from the California and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin has been de-
tached from the Worcester and placed on waiting
orders. Assistant Surgeon D. M. Bertoli has been
detached from the Naval Home and ordered to
San Francisco, and ordered to the Worcester. Second
Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel has been de-
tached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and
ordered to the Worcester.
Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, at present
Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and at
the head of the list of rear admirals, will succeed
Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins in command of
the Asiatic squadron, leaving San Francisco about
November 1.

FIRE DAMP.
A dreadful explosion at the Central
Mine.
SCRANTON, August 12, 1873.
A fearful explosion of fire damp occurred in the
Central Coal Mine, in this city, this morning,
through the neglect of one of the bosses, who left
the door to a worked out chamber open. The men
approached it with naked lamps. The damp-
pignit and a terrific explosion ensued. Eval-
uated was so badly burned that his recovery is
doubtful. The concussion threw Patrick Hanagan
through a door, injuring him internally. William
Beddoe was also badly burned, but will recover.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Great Damage to the Crops and Railroad
Property.
SCRANTON, August 12, 1873.
A furious rain and hail storm passed over por-
tions of this county this afternoon, doing great
damage. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad
sustained great damage. At Mooning, about six
miles below this city, a land slide covered the
track for a distance of about a mile and a half,
and at several other points the track was
undermined to a great extent. The hail in
this vicinity perfectly covered the ground, and
the extent of the damage done to the trees and
crops cannot now be ascertained, but it is very
great.

GRANT IN MAINE.
A COOL RECEPTION ALONG THE ROUTE.
Departure from Boston and Arrival at Aus-
gusta—A Massachusetts Third-Term Man—
Serenade and Illuminations at the
House of Speaker Blaine—The
Programme for the Future.
Arrival of the President in Boston.
BOSTON, August 12, 1873.
President Grant arrived at Boston about eight
o'clock this morning, breakfasted at the Revere
House, and left for Portland at a quarter to ten.
Accompanying the President are Miss Kelle and J.
R. Grant.
The party were received here by Senator Bout-
well, Mayor Pierce, Collector Russell and Post-
master Burd; also by Governor Perham, who ac-
companied the President to Maine.
The President in Maine.
AUGUSTA, Me., August 12, 1873.
The President, accompanied by Miss Nellie
Grant, two younger children and General Babcock,
departed from Boston at ten o'clock on a special
train of the Boston and Maine Railroad, con-
sisting of a baggage and passenger car. At all
the points between Boston and Portland where the
train stopped quite large crowds were assembled to
catch a glimpse of him, a curiosity that was gratified
at some places by the President, who stopped out
upon the rear platform and modestly greeted such
friends as approached to pay their respects. The
train, which had been provided by P. M. Burr, of
Boston, was visited by many of the gentlemen of
Massachusetts friends, who were presented to
President Grant. At Lynn one incident occurred
that it is believed pleased, though perhaps an-
noyed, the distinguished traveller.
A MASSACHUSETTS THIRD-TERM MAN.
An enthusiastic old gentleman, seeing him on the
platform, elbowed his way through the dense
assemblage and, clasping him by the hand, pressed
it earnestly as he exclaimed:—"I wanted to see
you and pay my respects. I am a third-term man
too. Good day." In a moment he was off
like a flash, before the modesty of the
President could enable him to frame a reply to
the salutation. At Newburyport a number of
Massachusetts admirers of His Excellency were
presented, and here Senator Cameron, who had
been playing fantastic tricks with the funny tribe
for some days, joined the General and his family.
At Portland a stop of some minutes occurred, and
here again friends crowded in to salute the dis-
tinguished traveller. Two representatives of a Port-
land journal from this point formed members of the
party on the baggage car, where were correspond-
ents of Boston and other journals. A rapid run
was made to Brunswick, the Athens of the Pine Tree
State and the home of General Chamberlain. But
there were few persons other than regular trav-
elers on hand to get a glimpse of the visitor, who
stepped out on the rear platform and remained
for the few minutes that the train halted. Beyond
the remarks, "The President is on that train,"
"that is General Grant," such remarks as
"Who cares for the other men I see every day
as good as he is," there was
NO ANTICIPATION.
to show that the loungers were aware of the pres-
ence of so illustrious a personage.
At Richmond there was an immense congrega-
tion of visitors to the Kennebec Valley grand
meeting, where the President was expected to
appear; but there was nothing that indicated
their knowledge of the presence of the head
of the nation. The President and his party
were taken to prevent his being generally known
at the way stations that he was en route to
himself. The President and his party
of the State. The party arrived at the capital
about four o'clock and there was found quite a
large delegation of politicians, State and city offi-
cials, and citizens, who met the President and his
party at the depot. The President and his party
were met at the depot by Mr. Blaine and took car-
riages for his residence.
THE GRAND ARK COMING UPON THE NEXT TRAIN.
The band played again, when eight or ten of the
railway hands, led by Mr. Hubbard, counsel for
the railroad, and a local band, led by a local band
and Blaine. The latter finally appeared, and said:
"Gentlemen, this serenade is not on my account. I
acknowledge, on behalf of another one most valiant in
peace and most valiant in war, a man noted not for
words, but for deeds. I thank you on his behalf and on
the behalf of the people of Maine, for the honor you
have given him. He is my guest, and I feel a high
honor, especially by the visit. I am glad he has
come to this State, and I am glad to see him here,
and not for any purpose of popular demonstration. I bid you
a respectful good night."
The railroad men again called for the President
but, as he did not appear, the crowd dispersed.
THE PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.
Unless it be changed at the request of the Presi-
dent, is as follows:—To-morrow he will visit the
Soldiers' Home at Togus. In the evening Governor
Perham will entertain the President and his party
at the State House. Thursday evening a reception at Blaine's,
for which 500 invitations are out; on Friday morn-
ing he will proceed in a special train, via Bangor,
to Bangor, to Rockland, thence by evening
cutter to Mount Desert, returning Friday evening
on Saturday he will proceed to Bangor, where he
will spend Sunday; on Monday he will go to North
Conway, and from thence to the White Mountains.

WEATHER REPORT.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12—1 A. M.
Probabilities.
For the upper lake region and the South-
west, and thence to Missouri and the Lower
Ohio Valley, northwesterly to southeasterly
winds, with partly cloudy weather and
occasional light rain. For the lower lake region,
northeasterly and northwesterly winds, clearing
and cooler weather. For the Middle States east-
erly winds, veering to southwesterly, low barom-
eter, cloudy weather and local rains, clearing
in the afternoon. For New England, northeasterly
winds, high but falling barometer, partly cloudy
weather and occasional rain. For the Gulf and
South Atlantic States, rising temperature, south-
westerly winds, and generally clear weather, ex-
cepting local rain on the Gulf coast.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in
the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in
comparison with the corresponding day of last
year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's
Pharmacy, 114 Broadway:
1872. 1873.
3 A. M. 78 6 30 P. M. 99 93
9 A. M. 78 69 6 P. M. 88 73
3 P. M. 81 78 12 P. M. 82 65
Average temperature yesterday..... 72 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year..... 83 1/2

A STORM IN MARYLAND.
BALTIMORE, August 12, 1873.
A despatch from Frederick says that the storm
this morning was the most terrific known there for
years. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by
thunder and lightning. Much damage was done
to corn, fences, outbuildings, roads, bridges,
Ac. At Burkettsville, Frederick county,
the hailstones, some of which were
as large as eggs, were very destructive. Corn fields
were stripped and vegetation destroyed. Nearly
all the window glass in the town was broken.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal also suffered from
the storm, several breaks being reported and banks
washed away. It will take many days to repair the
break in the culvert of the canal at Berlin.

YACHTING NOTES.
The following yachts arrived at New Haven yes-
terday:—
Yacht Phantom, bound west; Arabella, Chap-
man; Cornelia Louisa, Halloway; Dauntless, Hal-
liday; Leda, Hurd; Winslow, Winslow; Leland,
Leland; and Mary E., 25 1/2 knots.